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RAPPORTS

DE

L'INSPECTEUR MÉDICAL

ET

BACTÉRIOLOGISTE

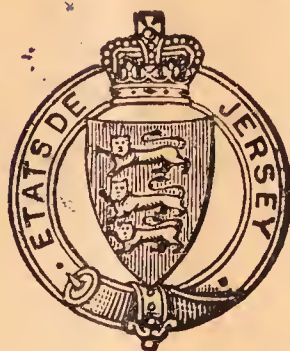
ET DES

INSPECTEURS SANITAIRE,

POUR L'ANNÉE


- 1927 -

Présentés au Comité Sanitaire le 3 Août 1928.



JERSEY:

J. T. BIGWOOD, LTD., IMPRIMEURS DES ETATS,
13, BROAD STREET:



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AU COMITÉ SANITAIRE.

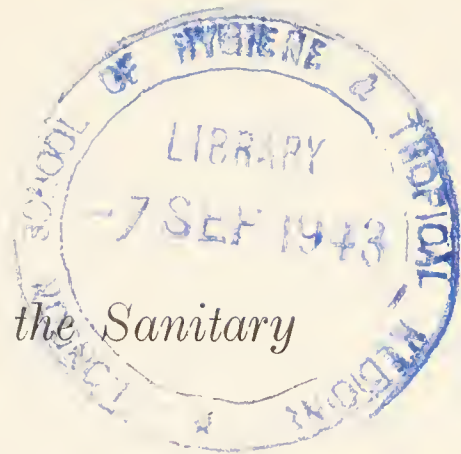
L'An 1928, le 3^e jour d'Août.

LE COMITÉ a reçu les Rapports de l'Inspecteur Médical et Bactériologiste et des deux Inspecteurs Sanitaire, pour l'année 1927, avec Tableaux y relatifs.

Le Comité a ordonné que lesdits Rapports soient imprimés avec les Tableaux et les Relevés y annexés, pour être ensuite distribués aux Membres des Etats.

ERNEST LE SUEUR,

Greffier.



*To the President and Members of the Sanitary
Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,—

The health during 1927 was satisfactory, there was no prevalence of Epidemic Disease.

A new departure has to be recorded, the attendance of representatives at the annual meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute. This year the conference was held at Hastings.

The good that results from attendance at these Conferences is bound to react beneficially on the Public Health.

At such gatherings, one not only sees the latest methods and hears leading opinions in Sanitary matters, but as great if not greater value is obtained by taking part in the discussions and in exchanging opinions. Isolated as one is, in an island, personal touch with co-workers on the Mainland, is of inestimable value.

Apart from the theoretical side, the practical demonstrations were excellent. One was able to pay visits to see places working under ordinary conditions. Visits paid to dairy farms brought out the fact that with a law, the farmer, even under adverse conditions, had the knowledge of how to produce clean milk and managed to arrive at good results.

It is hoped that attendance at Conferences will become an institution.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. JANVRIN MARETT, Lt.-Col.,

M.O.H. States, Jersey.

JERSEY.

Only the most salient points are here referred to, information which has previously been given, is to be found in the annual reports of the past 5 years.

The acreage of the Island is 28,717 acres which gives a population of 1.74 persons to the acre.

The estimated population of 50,000 is retained, the reason for this has been previously referred to the immigration factor, which, in a place with a large tourist trade, can be appreciated.

ADMINISTRATION.

Last year it was put on record that “ No legislation has taken place during the year.” This year the Règlements Sanitaires were revised by the States and two alterations were made. The first is to the effect that the Sanitary Committee had only power to act in “ Sanitary ” matters. In the discussion which took place over the insertion of the word “ Sanitary,” reference was made to the fact that the Sanitary Committee had enforced the recommendation, that refugees from a place, where there were known cases of Hœmorrhagic Small Pox, should be vaccinated prior to landing, or could return to whence they had come, where they would be vaccinated compulsorily. Every year the fact of our unpreparedness against a Small Pox Epidemic has been brought to notice in the Annual Report and the “ coup de grâce ” has been given to this the first and outstanding weapon of Preventive Medicine.

The second amendment is that the Medical Officer of Health shall no longer recommend the closure of a house or part of a house, which is deemed to be insanitary. By the deletion of this reference to the official, who, by the Public, is supposed to be responsible for the working of Public Health

measures, this official ceases to be referred to, in the *Règlements Sanitaires*. As a result, the Sanitary Committee addressed a letter to the two local Medical Societies, asking for an opinion as to the advisability of there being a Public Health Act, and if so, would the Societies put forward such an Act for perusal by the Committee. Both Societies in answering, acknowledged that such an act was a necessity and it is hoped that in the not far distant future they will communicate with the Committee.

Until such time, Public Health work propaganda must be carried on with the aid of Voluntary Associations. Education is what requires developing and when this step is gained, it may not be necessary to have a Public Health Act.

A Public Health Act differs from other Acts, in that its data are based on known facts ; nothing is incorporated into it unless it has stood the test of time. An instance of this is to be seen in one of the latest Health Acts, in England—The Preservatives in foods Act. Commissions have sat, dating back over 20 years which have recommended that preservatives in food stuffs should be discontinued ; finally the Ministry of Health in spite of opposition from vested interests, has been able to pass the Act.

We in Jersey, have had a law to this effect, based on the French Law, “ *Falsification des Denrées* ” but latterly this law has been observed in the breach. If individuals especially housewives recognised the difference between fresh wholesome foods and stale drugged foods, then they would ask for the former and get them.

At the present time Margarine, containing Boric compounds, is on the market ; it is a cheaper article than butter, but at the same time, the superior brands of Margarine have better keeping properties than have the best butters, the boric is added to the inferior brands.

With conditions as they are, it is not waste of time to repeat that one must look more and more for help to our Voluntary Associations, which are doing so much to help forward our Public Health.

The more individual members taking an interest in the subject, the better results will we get and working along these lines, if one could get every individual intelligently interested, we would be approaching " Utopian " ideals.

At the present time, the vote of £3,000 for the Sanitary Committee works out at less than $1/2\frac{1}{2}$ per head of the population, if this were the sum voted for the Education Committee, the amount would be found insufficient—showing the difference in perspectives.

Education should mean general education " educo " a leading forth of the infant through childhood to adolescence, thereby fostering and building up the good points in the character of the individual and so causing the bad points to recede. The discipline of self-control which should lead to good citizenship, should be so evolved. One hears of the business man complaining that the Elementary Schools curriculum does not fit the average child to take a place in business life.

The only business in life that Education should deal with is that of fitting the pupil for the Business of Life. Without health and without some knowledge of how to keep healthy, Life must be somewhat handicapped.

MILK SUPPLY.

The quality of our milk supply requires considerable supervision. Milk is a perishable article of food, which, unless it be efficiently dealt with, not only gives rise to a monetary loss, but is liable to give rise to ill-health.

The milk question is naturally divided into two.
1. Milk production and 2. Milk distribution.

Under the first heading, the farmer is undoubtedly responsible and requires assistance as regards the health of his cattle.

Under the heading of Laboratory reference is made to warts on the teats, this condition is to be found in cows whose milk contains *Blastomycetes*. Veterinary inspection would be of assistance, not only for the inspection of cattle but to assist the farmer as regards proper housing and suitable feeding.

Milk distribution is in the hands of the dairymen and is under supervision, during the year, one dairyman had his licence recinded.

One is hoping that something may come of the suggestion to form a central milk depôt, equipped with sterilising pasteurising and refrigerating plant. The depôt would sterilise all cans and the various utensils, and this would apply to cans which bring the milk from the farms.

For cooling purposes the milk could be subjected to a low temperature from the time it entered the can at milking and on arrival at the depôt it would be put into cold insulated chambers.

The question of cool and cold storage has been referred to in previous reports as a necessity and not as a luxury.

FOODSTUFFS.

With the passing of the Preservatives in Foods' Act in England questions have been asked by interested parties as to how the law stands here. To all, the answer has been given, that our local law does not permit of the use of preservatives, but that whilst they were allowed in England, our law was somewhat of a dead letter, but that it was advisable not to try to dump such foodstuffs in the Island.

The examination of a brew of cider, owing to illness, resulted in the finding of a harmful amount of Copper Sulphate in the cider. Only two barrels were found to contain copper and both were new, the metal was traced to these barrels.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Owing to the lessened incidence of Infectious Diseases, the examination of water supplies has fallen still further, the total number examined being 50, including the periodical examination of the Waterworks Supply.

During the year only 3 cases of Typhoid Group Fevers were notified, this figure is the lowest on record. All three cases were Paratyphoid B.

There has always to be a keen watch kept on well water supplies for two reasons, both have been referred to in previous reports, but owing to both factors having given rise to trouble during the year, they have to be recorded. Practically all the wells are shallow wells and therefore liable to surface pollution and in the north of the Island especially, owing to the acidity of the water, its plumbo-solvent action is a not infrequent source of chronic lead poisoning.

Waters containing from $\frac{1}{4}$ th grain of lead per gallon up, have a distinct inhibitory action on the growth of water borne organisms.

The question of obtaining additional sources of water has been ever present with the Waterworks Company. Owing to the pollution of the St. Peter's Valley Stream, boring operations have been carried out at the Southern end of the Valley, in the hope of getting an abundant supply of potable water. Owing to the wet summer there was no water shortage.

The Geological formation must always be taken

into consideration when a water supply is being looked for.

In the 1922 Report, this was referred to and the main watershed discussed from the Geological aspect ; all our main streams rise within about half a square mile and it is within this area that we require to look for our main supply which could be distributed by gravity to all parts of the Island.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

There has been considerable trouble in certain areas, caused by the delay in the provision of the expected extension of the sewers. In spite of the fact that the question has been before the States for the voting of the necessary monies for the last two years, a section of the public seem to be under the impression that the officials are the responsible party. To all parties concerned and more especially to the householders in the areas referred to, the appearance of the long expected sewers will be a cause for thanksgiving.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

There has been a certain amount of discussion over the removal and disposal of refuse in the country parishes. This is to be expected as the number of inhabited dwellings of various types has increased. As a result, the question is being aired at Parish Meetings and the Principaux will recognise that the onus of collecting refuse and the proper disposal by burning and not by dumping, is their's.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

There has been little advance made under this heading. Where possible temporary repairs are

carried out, to make dwellings habitable, but this means that occupants have to find other quarters, which in some cases appears impossible.

It is hoped that the building of suitable dwellings on the Clos du Paradis, Pouclée Lane will soon be started as the need for decent accommodation is urgent.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1927.

The figures issued by the Ministry of Health for 1927 for purposes of comparison of Vital Statistics are as follows :—

Area.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
England and Wales	16.7	12.3	69
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns			
including London	17.2	12.3	71
155 smaller Towns..	16.5	11.4	68
London	16.1	11.9	59
Jersey	16.18	14.66 (crude)	71

With reference to the death rate, Table II gives the percentage of deaths at different age groups, it will be seen that 52.796 per cent of deaths occur in the age group of 65 and upward, it is doubtful if this high percentage can be beaten.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The Zymotic Deaths registered during the year were as under :—

Measles	—
Scarlet Fever	—
Whooping Cough.....	7
Diphtheria	—
Enteric Fever Group ...	—
Diarrhœa	8

giving a Zymotic death rate of .3 per 1000 inhabitants. This figure is the same as that for last year. the death being from different diseases ; in 1926 there were no deaths from Whooping Cough.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The total number of cases notified was 70, 41 in St. Helier and 29 in the country parishes. There were no deaths from notifiable infectious diseases, during the year, with the exception of Tuberculous Diseases.

MEASLES : 3 cases notified.

SCARLET FEVER : Nine cases were notified, only 1 showed signs of unusual severity.

DIPHTHERIA : Ten cases and two carriers. This is the lowest number of cases reported, there were no deaths.

Of the carriers, one was left over from last year, a chronic carrier. The Chronic carrier is luckily a rare occurrence so the question of satisfactory treatment has not yet been evolved. The case was treated with various local applications together with autogenous vaccines and anti serum, but whether it were coincidence or not, the carrier stage definitely ceased on the use of ordinary Chloroform Water. As is usual with chronic carriers the infection was a nasal one.

ENTERIC FEVER GROUP. Only three cases were reported, all being Paratyphoid B. infections.

There are a certain number of cases where specimens of fœces and urine are sent in for examination, the clinical picture being of this group. From both fœces and urine, Monilia have been isolated and the exhibition of Alkaline Potassium iodide has brought the train of symptoms, in the majority of cases, to a satisfactory close.

TUBERCULOSIS. 42 cases were notified and 55 deaths were registered for all forms of the disease. Of the deaths 46 were due to lung, the same number as last year, 4 due to Meningitis and 5 to other forms.

Of the 46 deaths due to T.B. Lung, 28 were not notified and nothing was known concerning them till the deaths were registered. Of the 18 notified cases, 3 were notified prior to 1927, 7 were notified within 3 months of death, 6 were notified within 6 months of death, the remaining 2 had been notified for 8 and 9 months respectively.

It must be pointed out that altho' only 42 cases were officially notified, the number of cases that were under treatment for T.B. lungs, during the year was 80.

LABORATORY.

Table V gives the details of the work done in the Lanoratory, the number of specimens examined totalling 2,500.

In 1922, the first year of work, the total number of specimens examined was about 800. The rapid increase of work makes one wonder as to how further increases will be dealt with. Owing to the freedom from Infectious Diseases, one has been able to handle the work. As in former years, attention has been concentrated on Lung Infections.

Cases under Vaccine treatment for T.B. Lungs, in 1926 numbered 39, of these 7 died, giving a mortality rate of 17.94%.

In 1927, 101 cases were given vaccine treatment and of these 10 died, the mortality rate being 9.9%.

During the year, 295 cases were dealt with; of these 95 were due to infections other than Tubercle or Blastomycete.

Of the remaining 200, 30 were cases of Tubercle in which Blastomycetes were not recovered, 50 were

the mixed infection and 120 were Blastomycete only.

The word " only " does not mean a single infection but is used to differentiate between the two diseases and the mixed infection. No chronic lung disease can remain a single infection for long—the lungs having a diminished resistance are open to infection and other organisms soon gain an entry.

In the treatment of the mixed infection (T.B. and Blastomycete) and of Blastomycete, the primary aim is to get rid of the Blastomycete by the use of a vaccine of the organism and by the exhibition of large doses of alkaline potassium iodide.

The result of this treatment is that the Blastomycete disappears and with it, the other organisms diminish or disappear, the temperature settles, expectoration lessens, sweating ceases and weight is put on. At the end of the treatment with the Blastomycete Vaccine, a culture of the Sputum is made and if negative to Blastomycete, the patient, if T.B. be present, is put on to T.B. Vaccine. Should " other organisms " reappear, Blastomycete is sought and if found the patient reverts to the first treatment.

In some cases where T.B. persists, the health of the patients does not suffer and they appear to be in the position of carriers.

At the Annual Conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the question of these Blastomycete infections was put before the meeting for consideration not only as a pre-tuberculous condition, but as one which simulates Tubercle.

It is surprising to find that so few cases of Tubercle infection are unaccompanied by Blastomycetes and the more work done, the more it appears that where Tubercle is present there also will Blastomycetes be found.

From the Public Health side, work has been done in the examination of milks. Infected milks come from cows which usually have warts on their teats, but there are cows with *Monilia* in their milk, which have not got warts, this indicates that the condition is not simply a local one ; probably the infection in cattle is primarily one of the digestive tract as occurs in infants. Pigs, on the other hand, when fed on infected "skim" milk suffer from the lung condition and the local term applied is "blue pig," death being due to the lung condition.

In man the infection is chiefly of the respiratory tract, but it is also to be found in the intestinal canal and in the kidneys.

In the intestinal infection there is infantile diarrhoea and in adults samples of fœces have been brought in for the Typhoid Group, the finding of *Monilia* and the treatment with Iodides and Vaccines has settled the diagnosis.

A case of interest was a massive infection with *Monilia* found in the urine and accompanied by an acute attack of Diabetes with coma, it is conjectured that the Pancreas was the seat of a secondary infection, the primary focus being the intestines.

The above infections are due to the non-granulomatous type. Granulomata are seen in man. A case of secondary infection of the skin of the face and hands and of the mucous membrane of the nose and eye has been dealt with during the year, the primary seat was the lung, this case recovered completely.

Cases of spleno-megaly occur, of obscure origin and it is just possible that this condition may be due to a *Blastomycete* infection.

A case of Carcinomatosis of Lung which was found to be infected with a *Blastomycete*, was dealt

with some three years back, the patient was treated with alkaline iodides for some years, he eventually went to England and died there during the course of the year.

It has been noticed that the double infection of Monilia and a Chromogen such as B.Pyocyaneus is to be found in cases of Cancer.

P. JANVRIN MARETT, Lt.-Col.,
M.O.H. States, Jersey.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF THE ISLAND OF JERSEY FOR THE YEAR 1927.

Estimated Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Death Rate for		Deaths under 1 year.		Marriages.	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Number	Rate
50,000	809	16.18	733	14.66	Lung .92 All forms .98	1.22	58	71.69	307	6.01

TABLE II.
PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS, 1927.

	All ages.	under 1 year	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 and up.
Total Deaths	733	58	13	16	18	61	180	387
Rate per cent.	99.994	7.912	1.773	2.182	2.455	8.320	24.556	52.796

TABLE III.

TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1927.

Number of Cases notified at ages in years.										Total Cases notified in each Parish.											
	At all Ages.	under 1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 & up		St. Helier.	St. Mary.	St. Martin.	St. Lawrence.	St. John.	Grouville.	St. Peter.	St. Ouen.	St. Saviour.	St. Brelade.	St. Clement	Trinity
Diphtheria	10	—	5	4	1	—	—	—		9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria Carriers...	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Diphtheria ...	12	—	5	5	1	1	—	—		11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	9	—	2	5	2	—	—	—		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
T.B. Lungs	42	—	—	2	9	25	6	—		21	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	8	1	4	—
Typhoid Group	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—		2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Measles	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	70	—	10	13	13	27	7	—		41	—	1	—	2	1	3	4	11	3	4	—

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1927—ISLAND OF JERSEY.

DISEASES.	All ages	under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 & up
Typhoid Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Puerperal Conditions	6	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	8	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
T.B. Lung	46	—	—	—	2	9	20	12	3
T.B. Meningitis	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1
Malignant Diseases	61	—	—	1	—	—	3	22	35
Bronchitis	54	—	1	—	—	—	1	6	46
Broncho-Pneumonia.....	14	4	1	1	—	—	—	2	6
Pneumonia	36	8	—	—	3	—	1	8	16
Other Respiratory Diseases	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	6
Cerebral Hoemorrhage	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	42
Heart Diseases	125	—	—	2	—	1	9	41	72
Arterio-Sclerosis	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12
Blood Diseases	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1
Appendicitis	7	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—
Other Intestinal Diseases.....	21	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	10
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	1
Nephritis	21	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	14
Congenital Malformations, etc.	29	28	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	21	1	—	—	2	1	4	9	4
Suicide	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1
Other Defined Diseases	139	3	—	2	2	—	11	18	103
Ill Defined Diseases	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	9
	733	58	5	8	16	18	61	180	387

TABLE V.
BACTERIOLOGICAL TABLE, 1927.

NATURE OF SPECIMEN.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Totals.
Sputum (Negative)	111	67	122	155	455
Sputum T.B.	165	168	245	295	873
Sputum Blasto	66	81	74	75	296
Sputum Mixed	29	58	53	46	186
Urine Chemical	33	26	22	21	102
Urine Bacteriological	48	40	35	18	141
Swabs Throat	95	35	24	11	165
Swabs Nasal	32	10	9	4	55
Swabs Eye	3	2	1	1	7
Smears pus	5	4	10	—	19
Pus for culture	1	2	8	4	15
Foeces Bacteriological	9	22	12	9	52
Foeces for Parasites	4	4	2	3	13
Blood Counts	2	3	2	—	7
Blood Culture	—	2	1	—	3
Blood Widal	4	4	2	3	13
Blood Filiius	2	3	—	—	5
Milk	1	—	3	11	15
Ice Cream	—	3	—	—	3
Water	19	12	15	4	50
Vaccines Various	5	8	2	3	18
Miscellaneous	3	2	2	—	7
Totals	637	556	644	663	2,500

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,
ROYAL SQUARE,
JERSEY.

*To the President and Members of the States' Sanitary
Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report giving details and particulars of work carried out by me in connection with the sanitary administration of No. 1 District for the year ending December 31st, 1927.

During the year the Medical Officer of Health and myself attended the Thirty-eighth Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute at Hastings as delegates from Jersey. A Report in connection with the Congress was duly submitted to your Committee and I should like to further record my thanks for the opportunity given me to attend a Congress which has been described as the most successful of the long series of Congresses held by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

INSPECTIONS.

1,233 inspections, re-inspections (to supervise, examine and test work, etc.), and miscellaneous visits were made, details and results of which are given hereunder.

NOTICES.

68 Informal Intimations and Sanitary Notices were served on owners and occupiers in respect of defects found in the course of inspection. It was not necessary to serve any Notices through the respective Constables, all Notices transmitted direct from this office being, with few exceptions, complied with in due course. 112 additional communications

were sent relative to Notices served. 8 detailed reports were submitted in connection with sanitary surveys of various premises.

The number of callers during the year was 465.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The only legal proceedings instituted during the year were in connection with the "Loi touchant la Falsification des Denrées," details of which will be found under the heading of "Food Sampling."

It is pleasing to report that the whole of the improvements to properties tabulated at the conclusion of this Report were effected without recourse to litigation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year 62 visits were made to premises where cases of notifiable infectious disease had occurred. These include all re-visits made for the purpose of following up Notices served for defects found, etc.

It is satisfactory to note a further decrease in the number of visits recorded under the above heading, allowing additional attention to be devoted to other branches of public health work.

COMPLAINTS.

87 complaints were received from various sources during the year, the majority of which were discovered to be well founded. Each complaint was duly investigated and Notices served for the abatement of any nuisances found.

DAIRY FARMS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

150 inspections were made in connection with Dairy Farms, Dairies and Milkshops.

In regard to *Dairy Farms*, I should like to record the following, culled from my Report on the Royal Sanitary Institute Congress, regarding a visit to

dairy farm at Bexhill :—The visit to the Glyne Manor Farm reminded one that cleanly methods and surroundings, rather than expensive premises, were essential to clean milk production, for although the construction of the cowsheds was rather primitive, the following essential factors in the production of clean milk were evident—

- (1) Clean Cows.
- (2) Clean cowsheds.
- (3) Clean milkers.
- (4) Clean utensils.
- (5) Prompt and efficient cooling—The latter carried out with an inexpensive and economically arranged cooler.

The foregoing may be applied to many local dairy farms, where, much to be regretted, in addition to drainage and other defects, ordinary cleansing is unobserved.

Dairies and Milkshops :—There are at present 24 milkshops on No. 1 District licensed for the sale of milk under the “ *Règlement sur le Débit du Lait* ” ; no change in the number of last year. One new license and four transfers were granted, and one license cancelled during the year.

The usual periodical inspection of dairies and milkshops was carried out during the year.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

39 inspections were made to Hotels and Boarding Houses. Notable improvements were effected to several of the premises inspected.

Slackness regarding general cleanliness of kitchens and food-stores and the handling of food was noted in many establishments ; requests were made for a more strict supervision and advice given regarding the proper handling of food. Frequent inspection is obviously necessary in the cases referred to.

BAKEHOUSES.

24 inspections were made to bakehouses.

It must again be recorded that the condition of many bakehouses do not coincide with the clean and attractive shop where the results of the labours at the rear of the premises are temptingly arranged. How assuring to the customer, and what a splendid advertisement to the baker or confectioner, the display of the following Notice would be:—*Our customers are cordially invited to inspect, at any time, the bakehouse, etc., and to see our goods in course of preparation.*

WORKSHOPS, ETC.

32 inspections have been made in connection with workshops, etc.

Included in the above are several inspections to laundries. One laundry was found to be without arrangements for the disposal of waste-water, there being an entire absence of drainage; the waste-water from the wash-houses was discharged into crude pits within a few yards of the laundry, thence to percolate through the soil, endangering adjacent wells. The sanitary—or rather—insanitary—convenience was a filthy privy, another danger to wells in the vicinity. It is scarcely necessary to mention that the atmosphere of the place was intolerable. On making investigations it was ascertained that the premises could be conveniently connected with the sewer. A connection was made and proper drainage and sanitary conveniences provided.

At another laundry it was found that there was one sanitary convenience only for the staff (males and females). Separate accommodation for each sex was provided.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

15 inspections were made in connection with offensive trades and the defects discovered remedied as satisfactorily as the absence of bye-laws controlling these trades would permit.

SCHOOLS.

22 inspections were made to schools.

On estimating the cubic capacity of the classrooms at a private school, serious overcrowding was discovered. It was found also that there was but one sanitary convenience (of an obsolete type) for the school, of forty boys and girls, and the dwelling house. Another defect was an insanitary fowl-run immediately below the classroom windows. All defects detected at this school and other schools inspected were duly remedied under supervision.

STABLES.

17 inspections have been made to stables.

The chief defects reported were :—The improper storage and infrequent removal and disposal of manure.

FOOD INSPECTION AND FOOD SAMPLING.

21 inspections were made to premises where food is prepared or exposed for sale : these inspections are exclusive of hotel and boarding-house kitchens.

The following articles, found on inspection to be unfit for consumption, were surrendered voluntarily and destroyed as trade refuse :—

Fish (Caplin) 5 barrels (each containing 100 lbs.	
Ham	45½ lbs.
Milk	27 tins.
Raspberries	31 „
Plums	27 „
Pineapple	29 „
Apricots	15 „
Fruit Salad	11 tins
Peaches.....	4 „
Pears	1 tin.
Strawberries.....	1 „
Salmon	13 tins.
Brawn	2 „
Pork and Beans	1 tin.
Ham and Tongues	1 „

43 samples of food have been taken under the provisions of the “ Loi touchant la Falsification des Denrées.”

The following table shows the number and nature of the samples submitted for analysis :—

NATURE OF SAMPLE.	No. of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	26	24	2
Margarine	4	3	1
Lard	4	4	—
Cider	4	3	1
Vinegar	2	1	1
Sausages	1	1	—
White Pudding	1	1	—
Preservative Powder	1	—	1
Total	43	37	6

Appended is a table shewing details and action taken regarding the samples reported as being adulterated.

No. of Sample.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.
228	Milk	Added water, 40 p.e.	Vendor presented before
229	Milk	Added water, 21 p.e.	Court and fined £10, plus costs.
238	Cider	Contained Copper	Investigations made. Further samples taken and found to be genuine. Evidently an isolated case.
241	Margarine	Boric acid present	“ Test ” sample. Official sample to be procured.
252	Preservative Powder	Boric acid mixed with 10 per cent of powdered starch	Informal sample. Result of analysis reported.
253	White wine Vinegar ...	Not genuine Wine Vinegar	Vendor informed that title “ White Wine Vinegar ” was not permissible.

Details concerning milk samples Nos. 228 and 229 are worthy of note—On taking samples of milk in course of delivery at a large Institution one sample was found to contain added water. The dairyman, when notified, emphasized that he had delivered the milk as received from the farmer and gave the latter's name and address. An early morning visit was made to the farm and samples procured from two cans of milk awaiting delivery to town; both samples were found to contain added water (40 per cent and 21 per cent respectively). The farmer was presented before Court and fined £10, plus costs—Thus was the prosecution of an innocent dairyman obviated.

WATER SUPPLY.

37 samples of water were collected and delivered for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

6 wells and 2 rain-water cisterns were found to be polluted. 10 wells and 5 rain-water cisterns were cleansed and repaired and two new wells constructed. It was necessary to close 3 wells which were found to be seriously polluted and beyond repair. 32 properties were provided with the Waterworks service. The water from one well was found on analysis to contain a trace of lead; the well received the necessary attention.

The number of badly constructed “shallow” wells found in the rural parishes is very large. The water from these wells is naturally constantly open to contamination and therefore should be looked upon with suspicion. The quotation “*Water is a fine thing if taken in the right spirit*” might be altered slightly and applied to the foregoing as follows:—“*Water is a fine thing if taken from the right well,*” but—which is the right well?

HOUSE DRAINAGE, SEWAGE DISPOSAL, ETC.

Two fees of 30/- and two fees of 15/- were paid to the States' Treasurer for the inspection and testing of drains and sanitary fittings of certain properties.

The smoke-test and water-test were applied on 44 occasions to the drainage systems of various properties.

The tabular summary at the conclusion of this Report shews the drainage work carried out under supervision. In the absence of any law requiring owners and builders to send notification of drainage work to be executed, the number of spontaneous notifications received and requests to supervise work is most encouraging.

Several insanitary cesspools and "catch-pits" were abolished during the year and replaced by improved schemes for the disposal of sewage.

Cesspools were designed in days previous to the provision and use of modern sanitary fittings. The natural result of the introduction of baths, water-closets, sinks, etc., into modern or modernized houses is that the cesspool has to deal with several times the quantity of sewage and waste-water, which, in most cases, it is impossible to do satisfactorily. It has therefore been the policy, in connection with modern houses in the rural parishes, to recommend an improved system of sewage purification and disposal such as the Semi-septic Liquefaction Tank and subsequent Aerobic Bacterial Filter Bed or other means of filtration. Several such schemes have been installed during recent years and are working satisfactorily.

Numerous complaints are received each year of nuisances arising from the emptying of cesspools and manure cisterns. These nuisances could be abolished by the use of the Vacuum Cesspool Emptier

which is in use on the mainland, the Continent, etc., and, coming nearer home, in Guernsey. This method of emptying cesspools, etc., is an undoubted improvement on the filthy and insanitary methods employed at present. The cost of the apparatus would not be large if purchased jointly by two or three parishes, and could be recovered, or a fair percentage obtained on the amount expended, by hiring to property owners, farmers, etc., at a nominal figure.

Regarding the sewerage schemes for Grève d'Azette, Five Oaks and First Tower—Unfortunately the hope that they would soon be “*un fait accompli*” expressed in previous Reports has not yet materialized but the prospect is at last definite and reassuring and there is little doubt that ere the presentation of the next Report these somewhat belated sewerage schemes will be completed. Further complaints were received concerning the districts referred to, but, as mentioned in previous Reports, it is impossible to deal effectively with the nuisances complained of, or to carry out any distinct improvement, until the sewers are provided.

HOUSING, ETC.

The housing situation does not shew any appreciable improvement and still remains a problem. A large number of dwelling houses were inspected during the year, including many in the slum areas; numerous defects were remedied and improvements effected which will doubtless allow the families concerned a healthier, and more comfortable and decent environment. In the course of house inspection one gets familiar with the undesirable conditions in which so many of the poorer classes have to exist. Many families are existing in conditions which make health, cleanliness and decency practically impossible. Large families were found

to be crowded into one or two rooms, in which all that belongs to the "home" must be done—sleeping, cooking, washing, feeding, etc.,—and for which a rental was paid that they could ill afford. At present there appears no prospect of wholesale improvement of slum property, the most hopeful line therefore is the conditioning and improvement so as to give tenants as decent conditions as possible for the time being.

In regard to the Bungalows referred to in last year's Report—At the request of your Committee action regarding the proposed drainage scheme and scheme for the disposal of refuse was deferred and attention directed to the gravest defects only.

The result of the post-war growth of summer Bungalows is that several Bungalow sites are now overcrowded, in addition to which the general conditions are unsatisfactory owing to the absence of proper sanitary accommodation and efficient arrangements for the disposal of sewage and the storage and disposal of domestic refuse.

TABLE OF SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT

DRAINAGE—

Drains Tested	44
Drains (new) constructed	24
Drains reconstructed	14
Drains cleared or repaired.....	5
Disconnecting Traps inserted.....	13
Inspection Chambers constructed.....	39
New connections made to sewer	4
Gulley Traps fixed (to replace obsolete traps, etc.)	59
Soil pipes repaired or new provided...	13
Fresh air inlets or ventilation pipes repaired or new provided	27

Waste-pipes renewed, trapped, disconnected, etc.....	24
Baths and Basins provided.....	13
Sinks provided.....	9
WATER-CLOSETS—	
Newly constructed	25
Basins and Traps renewed.....	59
Flushing cisterns provided.....	39
Apartments cleansed and lime-whitened	45
Otherwise improved	27
EARTH-CLOSETS—	
Newly constructed	2
URINALS—	
Abolished (Insanitary)	2
PRIVIES—	
Converted into water-closets or earth-closets	26
SEWAGE DISPOSAL—	
Sewage purification plants installed...	5
Cesspools constructed.....	8
Cesspools (insanitary) abolished	6
Manure tanks (new) constructed	1
“ Catch-pits ” abolished.....	28
WATER SUPPLY—	
Wells cleansed or repaired.....	10
Wells (new) constructed.....	2
Wells closed	3
Rain-water cisterns cleansed or repaired	5
Waterworks service provided	32

MISCELLANEOUS—

Dwelling houses cleansed, repaired and distempered	44
General improvements to dwelling houses (dampness remedied, yards paved, floors and windows repaired, etc.)	38
Overcrowding abated	5
Stores, etc., disused for habitation ...	3
Cowsheds and Stables cleansed and lime-whitened	20
General improvements to Dairy Farms	12
Dairies and Milkshops cleansed and lime-whitened, or otherwise im- proved	11
Dairies (new) constructed	2
Wash-houses provided to dairies	2
Pig-styes (new) constructed	3
Bakehouses cleansed and lime-whitened and otherwise improved.....	9
Sanitary dustbins (new) provided.....	7
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed	12
Fowl-runs, etc. removed from vicinity of houses	5

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CLAUDE S. DART, Junr.,
States' Sanitary Inspector.

To the President and Members of the States Sanitary Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year ending 1927, upon the Sanitary District known as No. 2 (Western).

GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

162 Inspections and 307 re-inspections were made of Dwelling Houses, Tenements, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Schools, Bakehouses, Workshops, Farms, etc.

257 Appointments have been kept upon the various sites with owners, Agents, or Contractors to give specifications for different works, and 356 visits were made to supervise works in progress, detailed under sanitary notice.

It is gratifying to know that request was made for advice upon 53 properties. In the days gone by the policy appears to have been to keep the Inspector off the premises as much as possible, but to day a great many owners realise the good of having an opinion given by an independent person, and they are taking advantage of the opportunity.

Contractors in the majority of cases are also giving us every assistance. This is very pleasing, for at one time, after having persuaded the owner to do certain works, one had to persuade the contractor to do them, as a matter of fact in many cases the contractor was the stumbling block. Now there are many contractors who will not carry out works, unless they come up to the required standard.

CLERICAL WORK.

48 Preliminary Notices, and 4 Sanitary Notices direct through the Constables of the Parishes, were served upon the responsible persons of property, to remedy various nuisances and defects.

81 additional communications, and reports were written.

It will be noticed that the majority of work is carried out under preliminary notice, which is a good sign of improvement.

WATER SUPPLY AND ANALYSIS.

Original Samples.

37 Samples of water have been taken from wells, rain water cisterns, springs, and the St. Peter's Valley stream, either for the investigation of Infectious Disease, or on complaint.

17 Samples were for chemical analysis, 11 of which were not satisfactory, and 19 samples for bacteriological analysis, 12 of which showed contamination.

These samples cover 16 wells, one spring, and two were taken from the St. Peter's Valley Stream. Out of these only six wells proved to contain water of sufficient purity to be passed chemically, and bacteriologically.

Six well waters proved to contain lead, and one zinc in solution. These samples were taken either to investigate cases of lead poisoning, or on complaint. In all cases the necessary steps were taken to remedy the pollution, which is greatly injurious to health.

One well was closed upon recommendation.

AFTER CLEANSING AND PROTECTING OF WELLS.

19 Samples of water were taken after cleansing, and protecting of wells. 10 for chemical analysis, and 9 for bacteriological analysis. These samples cover 10 wells.

The water from 5 wells proved to be satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically.

ST. PETER'S VALLEY STREAM, AS AN EMERGENCY DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY.

A start has been made to schedule the properties which are polluting the St. Peter's Valley Stream.

Twenty-five properties were inspected and it can be said that practically all contribute towards the pollution in some shape or form. Apart from the grosser pollutions, such as closets, baths, sinks, etc., discharging direct into the stream, there is the manuring of the collecting areas, excrements from cattle, fowls, drainage from roads, and the bad habits of the people living in close proximity to the stream, etc.

This source of supply is impossible in its present condition, and it is feared that the Inspector who has the honour of attempting to cleanse the stream of all pollutions, will meet with much opposition, if not violence.

The inspection is not by any means complete.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

12 Cases of Infectious disease were investigated. Sanitary Notices were served upon the various owners, and alterations and works carried out where required.

HOUSING.

51 Dwelling Houses, Boarding Houses, and Tenements have been inspected, and the following table gives a summary of improvements obtained in this important branch of public health work.

Overcrowding amongst the working classes continues to exist, and what to do with the people who come under notice is just a little beyond me. One must simply wait and hope that they will find some other more suitable accommodation. This as a rule, takes a long time.

In October 1926, a property was inspected, and a man, his wife and child found to be sleeping in a room without direct light or ventilation, a dark place, even on a bright day. Approximately sixteen months elapsed before this family found other accommodation.

Another property is on my books that was inspected two years ago. Occupied by a Frenchman, his wife, and four children. This cottage consists of two rooms and a sort of boxroom. The roof leaked like a basket, the walls were damp, one of the floors was of earth, and the others dilapidated. A stream of water ran through the kitchen in Winter, and the premises were in a filthy condition. No closet accommodation. Water supply of doubtful purity. Generally the premises were unfit for human habitation.

On the day of my visit two children were ill with colds and the baby age fourteen months had pneumonia. It was impossible to have a fire in the bedroom because of the dilapidated state of the fire range. This was in the month of February, so I will leave you to imagine the conditions. Since this inspection two children have been born in this cottage, and both have died. What is one to do? the owner says he has no money to put the property in order, and wants it closed, and the tenant says he cannot find other premises. So the cottage is still occupied, and as years go on it becomes more dilapidated.

DAMPNESS IN HOUSES.

In the minds of many eminent people it is thought that dampness is not a public health matter, that dampness is not injurious to health, and a great deal of opposition has been met with. It is pleasing to note that in spite of this opposition

seventy-four improvements were carried out, as preventatives against dampness.

CLOSING ORDERS.

One closing order upon a dwelling house has been recinded. The cost to put this property in order was nearly £300. At the time this house was closed there was a great deal of criticism, but it will be realised that this property must have had a few defects to require so great an expenditure to put it in order.

IMPROVEMENTS TO DWELLING HOUSES.

1.	Houses which have been cleansed	34
2.	Houses which have been painted externally	21
3.	Houses from which vermin have been removed	9
4.	Houses re-roofed and made weatherproof	24
5.	Improvements to external dilapidations, as to prevent dampness, such as renewing plaster, rain-water pipes, etc.....	25
6.	Foundations protected against dampness	4
7	Improvements to internal dilapidations such as renewing floors, wall and ceiling plaster, etc.	50
8.	Windows re-newed, repaired, etc.....	97
9.	Overcrowding abated	2
10.	Houses reconstructed	1
11.	Airgrates fixed to ventilate floors.....	25
12.	Houses supplied with water works service	10
13.	Food store accommodation provided.....	4
14.	Wash-houses provided	4
15.	Wash-houses improved and limewashed.....	5

DAIRIES.

Application has been made for one transfer of registration of one dairy, and the registration of one milk shop under the "Règlement sur le Débit du Lait." Certificates were granted in each case after the general requirements had been carried out.

One milk shop was closed.

There are now 12 registered dairies and milk shops in No. 1 District, and these are inspected periodically.

DAIRY FARMS.

94 Inspections, and re-inspections have been made of dairy farms. The general conditions as a rule are not satisfactory.

Every effort is being made to provide each dairy farm with a suitable dairy of sufficient capacity to meet the requirements of the farm concerned. In the past it has been the custom to store the milk and crocks in a cupboard used for general purposes in the farm kitchen. As a rule these cupboards are most insanitary things, reaching from floor to ceiling, not underdrawn, thus allowing dust and dirt from rooms above to penetrate. These cupboards are also used for the accommodation of boots, and as a pantry. In all cases this arrangement is scrapped, and a proper dairy, as circumstances will allow, provided, but somehow the clobber which has been resting peacefully in these old cupboards for years, seems to take a violent dislike to their old quarters, and transfer their affection to the new dairy. It is very difficult to impress some Farmers that a dairy is solely for the accommodation of dairy produce, and although this undesirable clobber is removed upon inspection, it is surprising how it will find its way back to the dairy, unless re-inspections are made.

Milk is a most important food, and most readily contaminated. It is therefore necessary that farmers who do not realise this should be informed how easily it can be contaminated during the handling before it leaves the farm.

In a tactful manner these sources of contamination are pointed out, commencing from the Cow to the Milker, clothes, hands, stools, the cow-shed, the air, or gas in the cow-shed, milk cans, pails, dilatory cleansing, unsuitable storage, and transit.

These matters have to be explained. for deplorable conditions have been met with.

A case was met with where a number of cows whose hind quarters, bellies, and udders were absolutely clotted with filth, due to the filthy condition of the cowshed, and negligence. It is impossible to produce clean milk under such circumstances.

Inspections of dairy farms is doing a great deal of good. It is amusing sometimes to notice, upon inspection, how one is intercepted and detained by one of the family, while the farmer rushes round to have a clean up. This sort of thing is encouraged, it is much quicker than having to serve notice upon the offender.

A table of improvements to dairy farms is given below.

IMPROVEMENTS TO DAIRY FARMS.

1.	Dairies provided where non existed.....	3
2.	Existing dairies cleansed, repaired, etc....	1
3.	Cowsheds partly re-constructed	1
4.	Cowsheds and stables limewashed, etc.....	6
5.	Catchpits removed from cowsheds, stables etc.	6
6.	Cowsheds, stables and pigstyes properly drained, gully traps fixed, etc.....	11

7.	Additional light and ventilation provided to cowsheds and stables.....	11
8.	Floors re-laid, grouted, etc.	4
9.	Stalls re-newed	9
10.	Manure pits constructed, renovated, etc.	1
11.	Liquid manure cisterns constructed.....	2
12.	Foul privies converted into pail closets ...	1
13.	New stables constructed	1
14.	Pigstyes limewashed	2
15.	Privies abolished	2
16.	New water closets constructed.....	2
17.	Pigstyes condemned	1

SCHOOLS.

Reports were made to the Public Instruction Committee upon the water supply of Les Landes School, and a general inspection of La Moye School. Action is being taken in each case to rectify the various defects.

PORTELET HOLIDAY CAMP.

Periodical inspections were made of this camp during occupation, and generally affairs were found to be satisfactory.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Nature of Sample.	Samples taken.	Genuine.	Remarks.
Milk	28	27	One sample obtained from dairyman adulterated with 14 p.c. of added water, traced to Farmer in No. 1 District. See Mr. Dart's report.
Flour	1	1	
Cheese	4	4	
Ice Cream	3	3	
Total	36	35	One dirty, premises inspected and advice given.

Two wholesale Ice Cream Factories have been established during the year, and it is hoped that these will dispose of a number of undesirable Ice Cream Vendors.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS TABLES.

DRAINAGE.

1.	Drains completely remodelled	15
2.	Obsolete traps removed.....	11
3.	Gully traps, grease traps fixed, etc.....	56
4.	Manholes constructed on line of drain.....	39
5.	Weaver traps or Interceptor traps fixed...	15
6.	New connections made to the sewers.....	1
7.	Drains unchoked	4
8.	Rain water pipes renewed or repaired.....	20
9.	Cesspools constructed or renovated.....	2
10.	Cesspools abolished	2
11.	Modified sewage purification plants installed	10
12.	Old brick drains abolished.....	2

PLUMBING WORK.

1.	Old soil pipes and ventilation shafts removed	7
2.	Cast iron or lead soil pipes fixed.....	10
3.	Ventilation shafts fixed. (Cast Iron).....	9
4.	Fresh air inlets fixed to drainage systems	18
5.	Lead traps fixed to sinks, baths, etc.....	41
6.	Flushing cisterns fixed to water closets...	25
7.	Flushing cisterns repaired.....	1
8.	Baths, wash-hand basins, etc. made to discharge over gully traps	31
9.	Pumps fitted to wells.....	5
10.	Wash-hand basins fixed	13
11.	Baths fixed	4

IMPROVEMENTS TO CONVENIENCES.

1. Obsolete closet pans abolished.....	15
2. Up-to-Date closet basins fixed.....	41
3. New closets constructed	37
4. Old stone sinks removed	3
5. New glazed sinks fixed	20
6. Windows or skylights fixed to closets.....	64
7. Closets renovated or limewashed.....	32
8. Foul privies converted into pail closets...	8
9. Foul privies and closets abolished.....	11

ORDINARY NUISANCES ABATED.

Foul accumulations removed	11
2. Poultry, etc. removed	3
3. Horse stables condemned	2
4. Horse stables limewashed.....	2
5. Bakehouses improved and limewashed ...	2
6. Yards concreted or gravelled	5
7. Smoke tests and water tests applied to drains	23
8. Miscellaneous nuisances abated	30

No legal proceedings have been taken, and the utmost has been done to secure satisfactory Public Health conditions with a minimum of friction. Criticisms and personal attacks have been made, but if those criticisms were probed they would be found to be biased. There is, no doubt, a section of the community who think they should be immune against the activities of the Inspector, and part of this section has already received a shock.

Yours obediently,

LEONARD HAMMOND,

States' Sanitary Inspector.

21st May 1928.



